

**2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
Borough of Schuylkill Haven**

**PWSID #: 3540041      NAME: TUMBLING RUN WATER TREATMENT PLANT**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)*

**WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:**

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact TUMBLING RUN WATER TREATMENT PLANT at 570-622-1385

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Wednesday of the month at 6:30 pm in the Senior Citizens Community Center, Haven Street, Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 17972- 570-385-1313.

**SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

Our water source is the Tumbling Run watershed located along the Tumbling Run Road, in North Manheim Township, Schuylkill County. Consisting of six miles of timberland and two surface water reservoirs from which the treatment plant is fed. After the water is treated at the plant it goes to the storage tanks at Willow Lake for distribution into the system.

A Source Water Assessment of our source water was completed in May, 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the Schuylkill River source water Assessment Partnership of which we are active members. The Assessment has found that our source(s) is/are potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads, Transportation accidents, Agricultural runoff. Overall, our source(s) has/have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to: SCHUYLKILL HAVEN BOROUGH 12 WEST MAIN ST. SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA. 17972 and will be available on the PADEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (Keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA. D.E.P., POTTSVILLE OFFICE ON LAURAL ST, POTTSVILLE, PA. OR PA. D.E.P. BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE 2 PUBLIC SQUARE, WILKES-BARRE, PA. 18711-0790.

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

**MONITORING YOUR WATER:**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

**DEFINITIONS:**

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL)** - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Mrem/year** = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Arsenic	0.010	N/A	0.00022	N/A	ppm	7/17/2013	N	I.O.C.
Barium	2	2	0.0062	N/A	ppm	7/17/2013	N	I.O.C.
Haloacetic Acids	0.060	0.060	0.038	0.0241 - 0.038	ppm	11/13/13	N	Disinfection Byproduct
Trihalomethanes	0.080	0.080	0.0377	0.0258 - 0.0377	ppm	11/13/13	N	Disinfection Byproduct
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	0.0329	0.0176 - 0.0329	ppm	11/13/13	N	Disinfection Byproduct
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	0.00479	0.0043-0.00479	ppm	11/13/13	N	Disinfection Byproduct
Radium - 226	5	5	0.0568	N/A	pCi/L	10/5/11	N	
Radium - 228	5	5	1.45	N/A	pCi/L	10/5/11	N	

\*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.29	0.29 - 1.31	ppm	10/10/2013	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.0017	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.146	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>					
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

<b>Turbidity</b>						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.10		N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		0.08		N	

<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35	22.5 - 58.1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

---

---

---

---

---

---

**OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

The only violation we incurred 2013 was a T.O.C. reporting violation that was corrected in the allotted time.

---

---

---

---

---

---

**EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

**Information about Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Borough of Schuylkill Haven / Tumbling Run Water Treatment Plant

is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

All plant operators are continually updating their education. In November 2012 the borough had an algae problem in the reservoirs which caused a taste and odor condition in the drinking water system. In 2013 the borough working with their engineers believe they have a remedy for this issue and hopefully will minimize if not eliminate the occurrence of taste and odor problems. The watershed is continuously monitored for any suspicious activity. This, with the help of public awareness around our water system will help insure the quality of your drinking water. If you see anything suspicious please call 911.

PLEASE HELP CONSERVE THIS NATURAL RESOURCE.

---

---

---

---

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

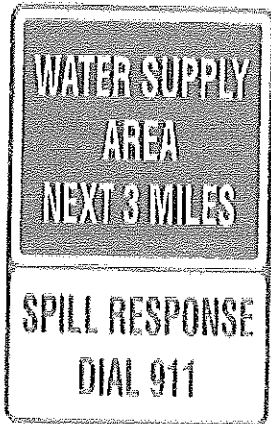
---

---

---

---

***Purpose***



The Water Supply Area sign is posted in areas where a major road crosses through the area of contribution for a community's drinking water source(s). The area of contribution may be for a surface water source such as a river or lake, or for a groundwater source such as a well or spring. Large volume chemical or fuel spills in these sensitive areas pose a significant contamination risk to the local water supply if immediate action to contain and clean-up the spill is not taken. Posting signs is just one of the many steps that water systems across Pennsylvania are taking to raise awareness and to protect local drinking water supplies. A water system must have a PA Department of Environmental Protection approved Source Water Protection Program in order to post these signs.

**WHAT**

**DOES THIS SIGN**

**MEAN TO YOU?**

***What Can You Do?***

*If you see a chemical or fuel spill or accident in these sensitive areas, please do the following:*

- Note the nearest mile marker, exit or other landmark's
- Call 911 to report the spill/accident
- Provide the emergency response operator with any information on the spill/accident, note that the spill is in a water supply area

*If you see suspicious activity in the water supply area, please:*

- If a phone number is available for the local water supplier or police, call the number to report the details of the activity.
- If a phone number is not available, please call 911 to report details of the activity.

## **Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Options**

The Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) requires water suppliers to mail or otherwise directly deliver the CCR to each bill-paying customer. In 2009, DEP updated the CCR templates to allow water suppliers to email CCRs to bill-paying customers who provided their email addresses. In January 2013, EPA issued new guidance about what electronic methods meet the definition of direct delivery. Here are the new methods that EPA and DEP will accept as a form of direct delivery and a description of each method.

**Mail – notification that CCR is available on website:** A water system mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a **DIRECT** URL to the CCR where it can be viewed. The mail method for the notification may be, but is not limited to, a water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter.

**Email – direct URL to CCR:** A water system emails a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet.

**Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email:** A water system emails the CCR as an electronic file email attachment (e.g., portable document format)

**Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email:** A water system emails the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment.)

If a water system is aware of a customer's inability to receive a CCR electronically, it must continue providing a paper CCR.

Water systems are **NOT** allowed to use social media (e.g., Twitter or Facebook) directed to bill-paying customers since these are membership Internet outlets and would require a customer to join the website to read their CCR. Water systems cannot use automatic telephone dialers to distribute CCRs because the entire content of the CCR cannot be provided in the phone call.

In addition to electronic delivery, EPA and DEP accept mail or hand delivery of CCRs as forms of acceptable delivery.

To view EPA's CCR Delivery Options memo and guidance, click on this link:

<http://www.water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/cr/unload/ccrdeliveryoptionsmemo.pdf>